CHEMICAL MARKETS

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AUGUST 25, 1927

German Chemical Exports More Than U.S.

Exceed American Foreign Trade by 50 Per Cent—More Than English and French Exports Combined—Ammonium Sulfate and Synthetic Methanol In The Lead—United States Leads In Exports of Naval Stores.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Aug. 23.—Germany is now the world's leading chemical exporter, according to figures compiled by the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce. In 1926 the total value of Germany's chemical shipments was approximately \$256,000,000, as compared with \$171,000,000 for the United States, \$125,500,000 for England and \$114,000,000 for France. Germany's chemical exports were therefore 50 per cent. in excess of the United States and more than those of both France and England.

During the past two years the depreciated value of the French currency and economic difficulties, such as the coal strike in England, have had an adverse effect on the chemical trade of the two countries.

"Germany's rapid ascendency to this high position," the department says, "may be attributed largely to a more extensive world consumption of chemicals in general and the development of a big export business in several commodities particularly ammonium sulfate and synthetic methanol.

"During this five-year period the United States has gained 40 per cent., it is true; yet this rate is much lower than it should be, especially when it is considered that the United States is not only the world's largest producer and consumer but also the world's largest importer of chemicals, and that in 1925 only 7½ per cent. of its total chemical production was exported.

"The United States is the world's most important exporter of naval stores (rosin and turpentine), sulfur and prepared medicines.

"It is also counted as one of the leading factors in the phosphate

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rock, toilet preparation, especially dentrifices, and pigment, paint and varnish trades.

"The addition of the nitrogenous fertilizer compounds, particularly ammonium sulphate, to the already established potash industry has placed Germany as the foremost fertilizer exporting nation of the world. Its position as the largest exporter of industrial chemicals and coal-tar products has also been maintained.

"Undoubtedly England leads all other countries of the world as an alkali exporter and is also an important shipper of crude coal tar products, such as tar, pitch, and creosote oil, and some of the fine chemicals, such as prepared medicines and toilet preparations. Somewhat similar to the United States, England also has assumed a prominent position in the dye export trade.

"France, without a doubt, stands out above all other countries as the world's largest exporter of perfumery, perfume materials and essential oils. It is also important as a source for some industrial chemicals and potash and follows the United States as the next largest exporter of naval stores."

Connellsville coke production for week ending Aug. 13 was 65,670 tons, the lowest figure of the year, a decline of 2,460 tons from the preceding week, compares with a decrease of 56,740 tons for the corresponding week last year when 122,410 tons were produced.

Grasselli Dyestuffs Corp. is to erect an addition to its plant at Grasselli, N. J., costing \$200,000.

SOUTHERN DYESTUFFS ASSETS PURCHASED

Southern Dyestuffs Co. assets have been sold to C. O. North, secretary and treasurer of Rubber Research Laboratories Co., Akron, O., in his capacity as trustee for Elko Chemical Co. which is to be organized soon. Elko Chemical Co. will probably be controlled by Rubber Research Laboratories Co. Properties of the Southern Dyestuffs Co. and Rubber Research Laboratories Co. at Nitro, W. Va. adjoin and are said to be valued at \$750,000. William S. Gray & Co., New York, selling agents for Southern Dyestuffs Co., are to be selling agents for the new company, the line of which will be extended.

HOPEWELL PLANT PERMIT

City Manager Roy S. Braden, of Hopewell, Va., has issued to the Atmospheric Nitrogen Co. a permit for the construction of the buildings in the plant site area for the large industry. The permit was given to erect, or construct buildings, roads, tracks, etc., for the ammonia plant and products buildings. No estimates were furnished, but to conform to the engineers plans, a blanket permit was given to construct all buildings. Just what was meant by "products" in the permit is not known by any of the city officials. The permit calls for construction at Hopewell of a plant that is estimated to cost \$125,-000,000 and the only plant of its kind in the United States.

France and Germany have signed a commercial agreement according to advices from United States commercial attaches at Berlin and Paris. The text is expected to be available soon.

American Aniline Products Co., New York, will erect an addition to its plant at Lock Haven, Pa., costing \$200,000 and providing for greatly increased production.

Eternal Research

the price of Survival

THE producer who survives is the producer whose technical men know what is going on in industry and whose executives know how and when to apply their knowledge.

The company which clings to precedent is in constant danger of seeing its business suddenly wiped out by some new development of chemistry.

The chemical and drug industries are so closely interwoven with chemistry that every responsible man in the field will want to keep abreast of the daily progress.

That is why men from the four corners of the earth regularly visit the Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York.

This year the exposition will be bigger and better than ever before. It will be international in character. It will exhibit the world's outstanding achievements in machinery, materials, methods and supplies of vital interest to all industries using chemical processes or the products of chemistry.

That includes your industry. Be sure to come.

ELEVENTH EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Grand Central Palace, New York, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, 1927

Management International Exposition Co.
Largest industrial exposition organization in the world.

Espionage Branded Unfair Competition

Federal Trade Commission Issues "Cease and Desist" Order Against Seeking Information as to Facilities, Capacities and Deliveries of Competitors Customers.

Any system of espionage used by a company to obtain information as to facilities, operations or customers of a competitor without its consent, is an unfair practice in competition, the Federal Trade Commission stated on August 19.

This announcement was made in connection with an order to cease and desist, issued against the Philip Carey Manufacturing Co. Lockland, O. The order also prohibits the circulation of misleading statements regarding either the products of a competitor, or the competitor's ability to fill orders and make deliveries.

The Commissioner's statement, including the order, follows:

Use of any system of espionage by a company to obtain information as to facilities, capacities, operations or customers of a competitor without its consent is classed as an unfair practice in competition by the Federal Trade Commission, it is announced in connection with the issuance of an order to cease and desist to the Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., of Lockland, O., manufacturers of expansion joints used in paving.

Circulation of misleading statements regarding the ability of a competitors to fill orders or make deliveries, or concerning the acceptableness or adaptability for the use intended of his product, or with reference to his financial standing, business or business methods, is prohibited also in the commission's order.

The Commission's order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is therefore ordered that respondents, Philip Carey Manufacturing Co. and Philip Carey Co., their officers, agents and employees, cease and desist from directly or indirectly:

1. Employing or using any system of espionage whereby officers, agents

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25 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

or employees of respondent corporations or either of them, obtain or seek to obtain information as to the facilities, capacities, operations or customers of any competitor.

2. Circulating, representing or publishing or causing to be circulated, represented or published among purchasers or prospective purchasers, any false, deceptive or misleading statement concerning the ability of any competitor to fill orders or make deliveries.

3. Circulating, representing or publishing or causing to be circulated, represented or published among purchasers or prospective purchasers, any false, deceptive or misleading statement of or concerning the acceptableness or adaptability for the use intended of the product of any competitor.

4. Circulating, representing or publishing or causing to be circulated, represented or published among purchasers or prospective purchasers, any false, deceptive or misleading statement concerning the financial standing, the business or business methods of any competitor.

CALCITE DEPOSIT

Limestone Fertilizer Co., a \$1,-500,000 company, with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa, is making preparations to build a huge converter on site of a calcite deposit, sixteen miles north of Burlington, and expects to have the plant in operation late this Fall, producing 300 carloads a week of plant and animal food and foundry materials. The deposit, discovered five years ago but recently developed, is valued at \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000. John P. Magnusson, chair of science, Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill., is president of the company; John Corey, president of the Bettendorf and Moline Stone Co.s., is vice president; Andrew L. Chezem, Davenport, secretary; and Paul F. Leichat, Louisville, Ohio, treas-

July wholesale price index number for chemicals was 117.5 compared with 117.2 for June and 118.3 for July of last year, taking 1913 at 100 per cent according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NITRATE SITUATION

In addition to constantly increasing competition from synthetic nitrogen, two factors have recently altered the entire outlook for the future of the Chilean nitrate companies, says "Wall Street Journal". They are the new Guggenheim process for the treatment of caliche, recently placed in volume operation by the Guggenheim company, Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corp. and the abrogation of the price-fixing and centralized selling agreements of the Nitrate Producers' Association.

The Guggenheim process, according to a recent announcement by the Chilean Minister at Washington, has reduced extraction costs 50 per cent. It must be remembered that there is no such reduction in cost to shipping point. The \$12.50 per ton tax remains to be added, and though railroad freights have recently been reduced, freight and handling charges are not much less. However, the reduction is sufficient to insure that nitrates extracted by the Guggenheim process can compete profitably with the synthetic product, at present prices for the latter.

The process is the result of a decade of experiment by the Guggenheims, and is said to have been based on experience gained by them in large scale leaching of copper ores in Chile. It was first placed in operation in Anglo-Chilean's Coya Norte plant in November, 1926, was producing at latest reports about 20,000 tons of nitrates monthly, and is scheduled to produce 40,000 tons monthly soon.

The new process was scheduled to extract 90 per cent of the nitrate from the caliche. Results in actual practice were better than had been expected. E. A. Cappelen Smith, president of Anglo-Chilean, stated in the company's latest annual report that "Operations in the new plant, to date of this report (April 29), have resulted in an extraction considerably in excess of 90 per cent from caliche of lower grade than the average of the Coya Norte deposits, producing nitrate of a quality superior to the Chilean average. This extraction has been obtained with a fuel economy better than forecasted."

The Government tax bears heavily on the companies, being a fixed factor in primary costs which no increase in efficiency can lower It is likely to be reduced at the end of the present nitrate year June 30, 1928. Just recently, in a law proposed by the government for regulation of the industry, it was proposed that a new system of taxation be put into force from July 1, 1928.

OIL FROM COAL PLAN

"Standard Oil Co. of New Jerseys agreement with I. G. Farbenindustrie pertains exclusively to patents which Farben is applying to coal and which Standard experimentally proposes to apply to oil," W. C. Teagle, president of the New Jersey company, said in London to a "Wall Street Journal" representative. "Standard of New Jersey is not concerned over the development of coal liquification in America. Our arrangement with Farben is not to finance any process. It is merely a mutual aid in research along the lines indicated. The report is untrue that the agreement relates to tetraeythl or will be exploited in a plant operated jointly with the du Pont interest." Mr. Teagle said.

Asked whether any foreign oil companies were anxious over German ambitions to become self-contained through liquifying coal, he stated: "Standard of New Jersey's oil sales through Deutsche Amerikansche were expanding our German plant at sufficient speed to cope with the demand and are continuing to increase." Regarding claims by Romana Americana, another New Jersey unit, for damages to its properties during the war,

he said: Our claims are not in any way invalidated by the unfavorable British Court decision in claims of another company."

Mr. Teagle said that formation of a separate Delaware shipping company to take over Standard of New Jersey's tankers was aimed at the securing of local business advantages, rather than representing a change in the company's relations with its subsidiaries.

Owing to pressure of business, Mr. Teagle took only a week-end motor trip instead of a fortnight's hunting in Scotland.

Sulfate of ammonia prices have been fixed by the French Comptoir for August and September at 118 and 120 francs per 100 kilos, respectively, which automatically reduces the May-June and July prices to 112 and 115 francs per 100 kilos. The Belgian Comptoir were sellers at 150 in July, rising to 165 francs for the second half of January delivery, but have now withdrawn for later positions, offering July only. Prices for the United Kingdom are for the present maintained at 12:6 s per long ton for neutral quality, and 11:16 s per long ton for ordinary.

NEW BENZOL PLANT

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamilton, Ont. Aug. 24-Hamilton By-Products Coke Ovens, Ltd., has contracted with Semet-Solvav Enginering Corp., New York, for immediate construction of a complete plant for the manufacture of motor benzol. The Hamilton coke oven plant recently doubled its capacity, and is carbonizing about 1,000 tons of coal every 24 hours. The coal gas manufactured is consumed in Hamilton and vicinity by domestic and industrial users. The plant will handle under ordinary operation about 3,000 gallons of light oil in 24 hours, although the installation will have a greater capacity to take care of future increase in demand.

The benzol plant, which will represent a total construction cost of approximately \$400,000, will be built almost entirely of Canadian materials and will be erected by Canadian workmen. Design, supervision and field erection will be by the technical experts of Semet-Solway Engineering Corp.

Production of motor benzol from the oil absorbed out of the gas is an exacting process. The light oil is treated with sulfuric acid and caustic to remove impurities. It is then sent to a boiler still where it is treated with steam and the motor benzol is driven off in the form of vapor. The acid washer to be installed at Hamilton will have a capacity of about 3,000 gallons per charge. The light oil storage tank holding 13.-000 gallons the boiler still of 7,000 gallons capacity and two 16,000 gallon storage tanks for benzol will be among the items of contruction.

Semet-Solvay Engineering Corp. is building a steel purifier for Public Service Electric and Gas Co. It will be operated with two others now in service. The purifier will be 25 x 32 x 14 feet and contain two compartments, each with two layers of trays for oxide.

Sulfur production in Sicily during 1926 was 208,740 metric tons, an increase of 742 tons over 1925. Exports, however, suffered a decline in 1926 to 214,770 tons as compared with 255,204 tins in 1925. The Sulfur Consortium has eliminated all exporters by creating a subsidiary society to handle the sale of ground and refined sulfur, thus eliminating competition between exporters and enabling producers to obtain a greater share of the profits. The general depression that has been prevalent in this industry for several years continues.



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Markets & Prices

BRIGHTER MARKET ASPECT WITH HEAVY TONNAGE

Conditions In Entire Line Very Satisfactory-Fall Business Emerging Alcohol Fair-Copper Sulfate Demand Easing But Still Heavy All Animal Oils Advanced-Linseed Lower-Cottonseed Higher And Selling Better. Advanced

Chinawood Oil ½c b
Cottonseed Oil 1.10 b
Greases ½c b
Lard Oil edible prime ¼c b
Neatsfoot Oil ¼c b

Stearine Oleo 1/2 c To
Tallow edible 1/2 c To
Tallow Oil 1/4 c To
Tin Richloride 1/4 c To
Tin Tetrachloride 1/2 c To

Declined Linseed Oil 0.1c Ib Tin Straits 1c Ib Tin Crystals ½c Ib

Distribution of heavy chemicals was maintained in heavy volume this week, contract withdrawals were of the usual quantities, while the action shown in the spot market contained more life than in some time. This condition was particularly true among the more stable class of products, such as heavy alkalies and chlorine. The market hardly contains anything outstanding but its general appearance is much brighter than that evidenced for some time. Perhaps, the anticipation of Fall business may be the

origin for this attitude.

Formaldehyde and hexamethylenetetramine have not as yet been reduced but doubtlessly will descend soon. The few makers are evidently waiting for each other's action. Alcohol is moving in fair quantities but the larger users are still holding in abeyance. Sodium acetate is subject to shading and some weakness is heard in the market for glaubers salts. The demand for copper sulfate has eased off somewhat, enabling producers to cope ably with their commitments. Demand for this commodity has continued surprisingly well for this season, but now a gradual dimunition of orders is taking place among the agricultural consumers. Intermediates are unchanged in position and for the most part prices point upwards excepting the methyl alcohol derivatives, in which a decline is expected momentarily. Light oil distillates are also unaltered. Toluene remains tight but will probably be somewhat easier when more ovens re-open this month.

A general advance was effected in animal oils and refiners advise of the not remote probability of another advance next week. advance is a direct reflection of the high cottonseed oil market. The demand has been increasing rapidly of late and the rise is quite imminent. Local prices for chinawood oil are higher but no change has been felt on the Coast. Following the recent indications given and the acuteness of the position in the supplying market, this revision was not surprising. Linseed oil is a point lower and the demand has fallen off to a minimum. Buyers seem well supplied and are reluctant to purchase more stocks, centering their interest on conditions in seed markets. Olive oil prices are easily held but buyers fail to show even the usual interest in to-day's values. Coconut oil is also unchanged but reported to be weaker in Manila.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acid Formic - Continues to move in a quiet manner at 11c@12c 1b. but lower quotations are easily procurable.

Acid Muriatic - Is moving along in satisfactory quantities toward regular consuming channels and 20° material is priced at \$1.70 @\$1.80

Alcohol - There is nothing new to report, the distribution is termed as comfortable and all interest seems to be centered upon the coming demand from anti-freeze users, who are showing some signs of

Ammonium Chloride - A considerable amount of competition is seen, as a reflection of an added demand. Makers are being favored with the bulk of the business and place the market for white at 51/4c lb. Gray is also unchanged at 53/4c lb. and lump remains at 11c lb. and is featured with any unusual in-

Calcium Arsenate - The heavy movement of the past month has subsided somewhat and prices of 7½c@8c lb. are named to buyers who are now taking more moderate quantities.

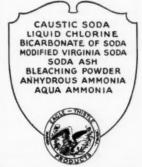
Glycerin - A consistent lack of activity features the market. The demand is very slight and due to the variation in prices of foreign and domestic goods, buyers are inclined to purchase abroad. Domes-

"HURRY-UP" COOPERATION

N EMERGENCIES, ■ where promptness counts, the Mathieson organization is always ready and willing yes, even anxious to go more than half way to relieve the situation. It is through doing that very thing that this company has built its reputation for dependability.

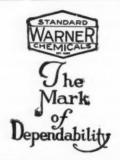
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ility.

tic refiners are endeavoring to uphold their prices, anticipating an early emergence of the anti-freeze demand. Dynamite may be bought at 20½c lb. crude is quoted at 15c delivered, lye ranges from 13¾c@ 14c lb. and C. P. is placed at 24c lb.

Lead Salts — These derivatives are on a firm basis, due to the staple position of the raw material. The demand is better than that shown for some time.

Potassium Permanganate—There has been no weakness shown in the market and sellers report a steady flow of business and continue to quote 14¼c@15c lb.

Sodium Phosphate — Makers are enjoying a regular amount of business, substantial spot orders and routine contract withdrawals are current at unchanged prices.

Tin Salts — Tin straits are easier at 64c but strangely the only derivative to follow was crystals which declined to 44½c lb. Contrary to the custom, bichloride and tetrachloride advanced to 19c and 18½c lb. respectively, the demand for which, makers declare was of sufficient nature to justify a rise.

CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Aniline Oil — The continually rapid pace at which this material has been moving shows no signs of receding and prices are very firmly held at 15c@16c lb. in drums and 14½c for tank cars.

Benzene — There has been no change in the market, business is moving in very good proportions at the nominal figure of 22c gallon with a huge amount of orders priced well under this figure.

Beta-Naphthol — Is outstanding in strength at 22c@24c lb. and the entry of early Fall business has added a slightly better degree of activity. Contract withdrawals are regular and of the committed quotas.

Diethylphthalate — Continues to show firmness in all quarters and distribution is up to capacity and illustrates brighter prospects. Prevailing prices are \$2.95@\$2.97 gallon.

Dimethylaniline —Prices are held firmly and movement is good but the general market appears weaker and buyers seem reluctant owing to the probability of a reduction on lower raw material costs.

Nitrobenzene — This material is being consumed at the usual rate and makers find nothing to hinder the regular flow toward consuming interests at 9c@9¼c lb.

Ortho-Toluidine—Is firmly priced at 29c@31c lb. and no diversion has been heard from this schedule.

METHANOL LOWER

New lower prices were named Wednesday on synthetic 99 per cent methanol. The new schedule is as follows: Tank cars 26c gal. less 10% or 50.4c gallon; carlots of 110 gal. drums 59c less 10% or 53.9c gal.; carlots of 55 gal. drums 60c less 5%; 1-c-1-110 gal. drums 61c less 5%; 1-c-1 55 gal. drums 62c less 5%. Wood distillers had not as yet met the reduction but it was generally intimated that they would do so.

OILS AND FATS

Chinawood Oil — The market on the Coast remains unchanged at 16c lb. and the demand seems quiet there although somewhat better than last week. Conditions in China continue grave and an added interest following the recent ascent of the market, local sellers advanced the price of barrels to 18c@18¼c lb. Tanks are still nominal and the surface of the market is still strong.

Coconut Oil — The entire market is unchanged and the demand is only of a conservative nature and easier offerings are heard in Manila but spot barrels remain at 9-1/4c lb. Ceylon shippers are quoting firm prices and the price of tanks is placed at 85/8c@83/4c lb.

Corn Oil — All prices are firm and unchanged during the period under report. Barrels of refined oil are quoted at 12c@12½c lb. and tanks are named at 11c@11½c lb.

Cottonseed Oil — The market stiffened last week and sales were of more satisfactory amounts. Spot oil on Tuesday was sold at 10.10@ 10.25c lb. and September is offered at 10.15c@10.19c lb. October brought 10.35c@10.37c lb. and November 10.55c@10.63c lb. December is easier at 10.59c@10.60. Crude offering were firm at 834c lb. in the Valley and Southeast and Texas commanded 87%c lb.

Lard Oil — This market also advanced. Edible prime is now 16c lb., extra is 115%c lb. and Extra No. 1 is 113%c lb.

Linseed Oil — The market declined on Monday to 10.7c lb. in carlots both as a reflection of the seed markets and as an inducement to buyers who have been inactive lately but show considerable interest in the Argentine seed market, which is conceded to be of a bear-ish nature.

Neatsfoot Oil — Together with the remaining animal oils, this item also advanced 1/4c lb. Prices for (Continued on Page 278)

TURPENTINE EASIER: ROSINS RECOVER IN PART

Shellac Quiet, Unchanged but Due to Rise—Turpentine Movement is Small Lots—Fertilizers Livelier—Prices Firm—Waxes Better—Tanning Materials Of Interest As New Crops Approach.

Advanced

Wattle Bark \$4.00 ton Rosins 10c 280 lbs. Declined

Turpentine 1c gallon

Buying operations in the shellac market have been comparatively small and competition among the sellers has grown quite rife in consequence. Spot stocks are very small, in fact close to depletion, but importers are not inclined to advance the market, but hold it at the prevailing levels, in their anxiety to obtain the available business. Doubtlessly a break will be made shortly, as conditions in the primary sources are becoming sharper daily.

Local transactions in the turpentine market have not been particularly significant. Prices have eased a trifle, corresponding with the position in Savannah. There is a routine amount of business proceeding but the volume is hardly more than average dimensions. Trading in the South shows more life, with shipments disposing of round sums of receipts from the interior. The market possesses a firm undertone and the early Fall buying will probably inaugurate a period of higher prices. Rosins regained a portion of the losses incurred last week but buying remains of a requirements character, but the tone of the market is fairly strong and daily fluctuations are restricted to small margins. A week of interest was shown in the fertilizer field, prices were unchanged, but more inquiry was received. Sulfate of ammonia is strong and moving normally, while sodium nitrate is unchanged in price and position. Stocks are in easy supply, and the call is only for moderate quantities. Quotations of blood and tankage are firm and the material remains none too plentiful. The price of fish scrap is nominal as production is below schedule and no indications of improved fishing conditions appear. Waxes are brighter this week, owing to favorable conditions in price and the anticipation of the busy season. The present status of Japan wax is excepting to this, and is placed on an easy basis without features. Varnish gums are dull. No particular products are salient and quiet prevails throughout the line. The market for tanning materials is again active. Spot goods are lacking and interest has been revived and is centered upon the new crop. Sales are in order for future shipment and prices are now firm, with wattle bark featured with outstanding strength.

Bees Wax — Continues to move rapidly, with supplies of ample size and prices are unchanged at 58c@ 60c lb. for white, 39c@40c lb. for vellow and 38c@39c lb. for crude.

Blood — Conditions in this market remain the same, with a huge proportion of available supplies being sold for feeding purposes, New York and Chicago distributing bases price sales at \$4.50 and 10c unit while South American is correspondingly high at \$4.60.

Bone Meal — This market is quiet at the time and trading is holding to moderate lots at unchanged prices of \$30.00@\$31.00 ton.

Carnauba Wax — Last week's decline brought about an added degree of activity and the future points towards a stronger position dependant upon the demand. No. 1 yellow is 57c@59c lb.; No. 2 regular 54c@57c lb.; No. 2 North country 36c@38c lb.

Divi Divi — There is no spot business present but forward buying has been very active with the prices of \$46.00@\$47.00 ton serving as the September-October shipment price.

Fish Scrap —The market is nominally placed at \$4.75 and 10c unit, but an actual market price cannot be established, due to the lack of supplies. The menhaden catch has been very poor and the inability to obtain stocks has caused some users to revert to other fertilizers.

Gums, Varnish — There is nothing of importance to report in this line. Outstanding is the demand for benzoin gum. Kauri and damar are featured with a regular share of the scant amount of business.

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Japan Wax — This item seems quieter but prices are strictly adhered to in anticipation of a heavier demand in the immediate market. Prices on spot and for shipment are 18½c@18½c lb.

Myrobalans — All business in this market is centered upon new crop goods which are being offered for shipment within two months.

Rosins — Local buyers have not been very active this week, foreign buying has been evidenced but confined to moderate quantities. Current prices are: B,D,E, \$10.30; F, \$10.35; G, \$10.40; H,I, \$10.45; K,M, \$10.50; N, \$10.75; WG, \$11.45 and WW, \$13.25.

Valonia — Similar to other tanning materials, all interest is centered in the new crop material which is priced as follows: Cups \$43.00, beards \$58.00@\$60.00 and mixture \$48.00@\$50.00.

Wattle Bark — With the consumption of all old crop supplies the price for new crop shipment has advanced to \$57.00@\$58.00.

NAVAL STORES REPORT

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah Ga., August 20, 1927-The turpentine held a firm position throughout the week but eased off to-day to 51c@511/4c gallon. Trading has been very active at firm prices most every day and a considerable amount of this good business has been laid responsible to buyers who are hoarding supplies for future use and making their purchases in a gradual way, thereby preventing an advance in the market. The market opened firm and sales during the earlier part of the week were registered on private terms at 53c@531/2c gallon, but evidently all immediate needs were satisfied and the price subsided. The coming week will doubtlessly show stronger prices, owing to the attempts at increasing the values this week and the activity seen while Fall buying is in progress. Foreign buyers continued lively and it appears they might be accumulating stocks to hold for re-sale, in anticipation of a higher market. Some buyers are of the opinion that the increased production will exceed the consumption and that surplus stocks will hold the market at a low plane. Receipts of turpentine this week, were 5,636 barrels, sales reported of 1,859 barrels, (3,500 bbls. additional sold on contract and private terms), shipments 7,093 barrels and present stocks 22,-865 barrels.

Rosin was somewhat firmer this week, 10c advances are revealed on common grades, while higher grades

are irregular and at a premium. Sales of X and WW were heard at \$11.25. Standing stocks of top grades are practically depleted and receipts are small, resulting in a minimum amount to offer. The undertone is improving and future buyers are acting warily and encouraging competition among the sellers. It is expected that the coming week will again recover a portion of last week's loss and might be permanent. Receipts of rosin this week 18,576 barrels sales reported 8,155 bbls., (additional sales and contracts about 8,000 barrels). shipments of 11,838 barrels. Present stock at Savannah, 104,397 bbls. Current prices are: X,WW, \$10.75; WG \$9.60; N, \$9.10; M, \$8.90; K, I,H,G,E,F,D,B, \$8.80.

Jacksonville Fla.—Turpentine closed in a firm position, refusing fractionally lower bids that 51c@ 52c gallon. Stocks on August 19th, turpentine 22,617 barrels. Rosin is likewise stronger and with stocks of 75,433 barrels, prices are: X, WW, \$10.75@\$10.80; WG \$9.50@ \$9.60; N, \$9.10@\$9.12½; M,K, \$8.90; I,H,G,F,E,B,D, \$8.80

CANADIAN MARKET

The territory known as the Eastern Townships, covering an area of 6,235 square miles in the southwestern part of the Province of Quebec, offers a ready and available market for American fertilizers says Department of Commerce. As the district adjoins the United States on the north all importations into the Eastern Townships from the United States are by rail and excellent facilities exist for through shipments from all States. Agriculture is the principal industry which make a market for fertilizer comparatively large when the size of the district is considered. Local dealers estimate that from 150 to 200 carloads of fertilizer are used in the Eastern Townships annually. The only way for American companies to meet competition is to offer their goods at a price su1/2 ciently below the Canadian figures to overcome the natural desire of local dealers to purchase domestic products.

Turbize Artificial Silk Co. is starting construction of an addition to its plant at Hopewell, Va., which will eventually double the capacity of the plant. The output is running at a rate of 7,000,000 lbs. of rayon annually. The company is specializing in making fine sizes of thread and is now producing 35 denier, the finest size thread rayon ever made, it is said. This is being sold at \$3.45 a pound.

LONDON CHEMICALS

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Aug. 10 (By mail)-Volume of trade passing in industrial chemicals is more satisfactory and values are well maintained. Last quarters general trading in this country has exceeded that of any period since 1922 and this improvement is likely to be more prominently reflected in chemicals which have slowly yet satisfactorily overcome last year's general depression caused by the coal strike. Demand for alkali products is fairly good. Caustic soda is meeting with a steady sale. There is more demand for bleaching powders and although still quiet chloride of magnesium and salt cake have rather more attention. A good business is passing in sulfate of copper, but so far without quotable change in value. There is more activity in white powdered arsenic at about £16. 10s per ton taken in Cornwall: Nitrate of soda is in steady demand at £19. per ton. Chlorates are without change in

Oxalic acid is dearer at 31/8d to 31/4d per pound. Nitrate of soda stands at about £11.10s per ton fob. Liverpool while forward positions command a lower price. Sulfur in all qualities is firm and in good demand. Muriate of ammonia is selling steadily. The demand has increased. White is £18.10s, Gray about £22 per ton. Pitch continues a feature having advanced to £4.10s per ton fob. Carbolic acid crystals are quietly steady @81/8d per pound large labs in drums.

Berlin advices announce the termination of the long drawn out dispute before the German courts between American and German manufacturing interests concerning the operation of patents for Activated Charcoal. The two parties have come to a friendly argument as to the working of the these patents originally held as master patents by Bayer of Elberfeld. The American corporation will work the American market, and its French offshoot-Societe Activo de Charbon Uhbain in which the I. G. is indirectly interested will supply the European market with the exception of Germany and England, its capital being substantially increased.

Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd., England, has completed its first production of solid smokeless fuel "Coalite" from its new works at Barnsley and has sold its first parcel of 500 tons at a price 50 per cent above that of best domestic house coal.

AUSTRIA'S SULFUR

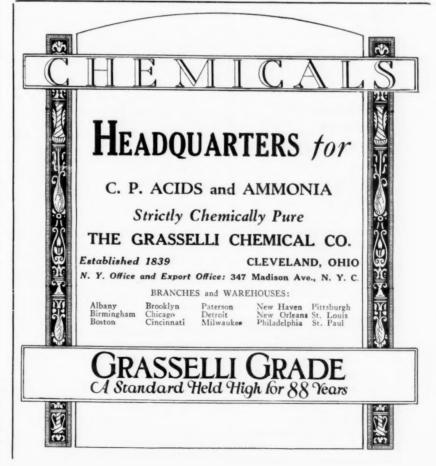
Austria's sulfur consuming industries such as those producing paper, rubber goods, cables and chemicals are highly developed: resulting in an annual demand for about 10,000 metric tons of sulfur, exclusive of pyrites. Since no sulfur mines exist within the boundaries of the Republic, the entire requirement for this commodity must be covered by imports from foreign countries, principally Italy and the United States. Practically all sulfur imported from Germany originates in the United States, being imported into Germany in the form of lump sulfur, pulverized in German mills, and re-exported to Austria.

C. Wilbur Miller, president Davison Chemical Co., and of Silica Gel Corp., reached New York Aug. 19 on his return from a European trip undertaken some weeks ago especially in the interest of silica gel, an absorbent which is being applied to refrigeration, the refining of oil and other industrial processes. Mr. Miller is believed to have concluded some profitable arrangement abroad for the use of silica gel patents.

MISLED EMPLOYEE AWARDED DAMAGES

Lion Oil Refining Co. of Arkansas appealed a suit by Charles Albritton, an employee, injured while working for the company. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, eighth circuit decided that a release signed by the employee was void and cancelled it on the ground that the physician who examined him said his injuries were slight and temporary while they proved to be serious and permanent. The man claimed that he was misled by representation of the company and signed the release of the company from liability for damages under a misunderstanding. The court held the release was not binding owing to the permanency of the injuries.

Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Columbia, S. C., with Dr. E. P. Clarke, launched a definite program of basic research which it is hoped will result in the discovery or new uses of cottonseed products. According to former United States Senator Christie Benet, general counsel of the association, noteworthy results are expected from Dr. Clarke's work.



Solvents

Butanol

(Normal butyl alcohol)

Used in all good lacquers. Excellent solvent for gums, oils and resins.

Basic material for many valuable organic compounds.

Dibutyl-Phthalate

The plasticizer for lacquers.

Butalyde

(Normal butyl aldehyde) Increases the life of rubber.

Accelerates vulcaniza-

Acetone, C. P.

Universal solvent (no residual odor).

Base for synthetic resins.

Diacetone— Alcohol

High-boiling solvent in brush lacquers.

Methanol, Synthetic



OMMERCIAL SOLVENTS ORPORATION

Sales Offices:

17 East 42nd Street Terre Haute NEW YORK, N.Y. INDIANA

Aldwych House Aldwych, W. C. 2 LONDON, ENGLAND

Plants-Terre Haute, Ind., and

OILS AND FATS

(Continued from Page 274)

20° material have been advanced to 18c lb. while the other grades followed accordingly. Pure is now 15c lb., and extra 113%c lb.

Oleo Oil — This market failed to follow the general trend of animal oils and reacted downward 1/4c lb. No. 1, 131/4c lb. No. 2, 121/4c lb. and No. 3, 111/4c lb. are the new quotations.

Olive Oil — The local market is again featureless. Buyers fail to show any undue attraction to prices which are unchanged over the week. Edible remains at \$2.45 gallon, denatured at \$1.64@\$1.68 while foots held to 9c@9½c lb.

Dumping of rayon is under investigation by Federal agents. The receipts this year are estimated at \$20,000,000. The treasury department has received reports from France and Switzerland, and reports are expected soon from Italy, Belgium and Germany. These reports, it is understood, contain figures showing the cost of production abroad together with information regarding the subsidy situation, which in Germany. it is anticipated, may prove to be a considerable factor, the question of rebates and the prices at which such commodities are being offered for domestic sale.

Officials of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration held a hearing in Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, concerning the establishment of a United States Standard for sulfate wood turpentine. The hearing was attended by representatives of oil producers and importers, representatives of producers of steam distilled methanol, of International Association of Master Painters and Decorators. The result will be announced next month.

A new dyeing and finishing plant costing upward of \$2,000,000 will be located at Travelers Rest, nine miles from Greenville, N. C. A large Eastern firm has closed the negotiations looking toward the construction of the plant. The mill to be built at Travelers Rest will be a dyeing and finishing plant, although later spinning and weaving departments may be added.

Boll weevil infestation in Southern cotton fields, reports of Department of Agriculture, say weevils are abundant in Arkansas, part of Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Texas. A few points in North Carolina and Alabama report boll worms.

NEW FILTRATION PLANT

Foster-Creighton Co., Nashville, has awarded entire contract for filtration plant, with exception of furnishing a washwater tank, for \$566,986. The wash-water tank was awarded to the Chattanooga Iron & Boiler Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. This 28,000,000 gallon rapid sand filter plant will consist of 12 reinforced concrete filter beds. The building will be approximately 120 by 90 feet, with a mastercontrol located on the operating floor and all valves operated hydraulically. There will be separate bacteriological and chemical laboratories with complete modern equipment. Wallace Tiernan chlorinating apparatus will be used to chlorinate the water just as it leaves the filters. Alum will be used as the coagulant. Mixing tanks will be provided for mixing alum solution and modern crushers will be installed to crush the alum. Proper storage space will be provided for all chemicals.

Dissolution of Home Products Mineral Co. and accounting to distribute its profits of the last year, are asked in a petition filed by D. E. Shelmidine, Spencer, Iowa, who is a partner of W. H. Thomas, in the business. The firm manufacturers mineral feed for livestock and has a large business in Iowa and Minnesota. Shelmidine is asking \$35,000 damages for alleged wrongful acts of his partner in operation of the business. The case is set for the Fall term of court.

U. S. Government flax report shows 1,700,000 bushels more than a month ago, says Ascher-Daniels-Midland Co's report. "This was offset, however," says the company, "by the Canadian crop, which was reduced by 1,500,000 bushels. The crop is going along fairly well. Reports of frost do not indicate any material damage so far, but the late planted flax is entirely dependent on weather conditions. There is nothing particularly new in the Argentine situation and prices there continue steady."

Celluloid Co. reports for six months ended June 30, 1927, net profit of \$222,542 after depreciation and reserves, comparing with net loss of \$51,098 after depreciation, but before reserve inventory adjustments, etc., in first half of 1926.

German Dye Trust officials have caused the arrest of three employees at the Hoescht Works for attempt to sell dye secrets for 900,-000 marks.

NATIONAL LEAD EXPANDS

National Lead Co. has exercised its option to purchase the Titan Co. of Norway, which controls European patents on processes for manufacture of titanium paint pigment. Titan Co. also owns one of the largest and richest known deposits of ilmenite, the ore from which titanium is made, and a plant for the manufacture of titanium products.

National Lead also concluded an agreement with Die Interessengemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft commonly known as I. G. to manufacture and market in Germany and Central Europe titanium pigments from the Norwegian ores. This arrangements is on an equal

share basis.

National Lead has also purchased control of Societe Industria le de Titane, which has been manufacturing the same products in France. National Lead already owns 75 per cent of Titanium Pigment Co., which owns ilmenite deposits in Virginia, Florida and other sections. Purchase of the European patents and Norwegian deposits assures the company an adequate supply of raw material for many years. Titanium pigment is comparatively new in the paint industry. It is somewhat more expensive than white lead, but has a considerably greater hiding power, about half as much being required to paint any given area. It is completely inert and not affected by acids, that affect other paints.

WIDER TITANIUM DEAL

National Lead Co. has extended its operations in Europe through an agreement with the German Dye Trust and the acquisition of a controlling interest in the Societe Industrielle du Titane, France in addition to its recent purchase of the Titan Co., of Norway, E. J. Cornish, president, says. These deals pertain only to the manufacture and marketing of titanium paint pigment, a white paint used instead of white zinc and white lead.

The agreement with the German Dye Trust provides for the manufacture and marketing in Germany and Central Europe of titanium pigments on an equal share basis. A new company will be organized and a large plant will be constructed in Cologne. In acquiring control of the French company, which operates a plant in Clichy, near Paris, National Lead secures patent rights to operate and distribute this product throughout France.

Evans McCarty, vice president of United Lead Co. and member of the executive committee of National

Lead Co., has just returned from Europe, where he negotiated and concluded transactions with the German, French and Norwegian interests. Mr. McCarty said that the operations of the new German company, which has not been registered, will be larger than either those of the French or Norwegian companies.

PRICE FIXING INOUIRY

Price fixing methods are under investigation by Federal Trade Commission. Some methods to be looked into are the factory base method which may be illustrated by the practice of automobile concerns of selling their cars f. o. b. the factory, in other words, at the factory price plus the freight from factory to locality of the purchaser.

The delivered price method, in which a corporation delivers its products to customers in any part of the country at a given price without basing the price on the cost of transportation will also be investigated.

Casein Co. of Delaware has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 6.

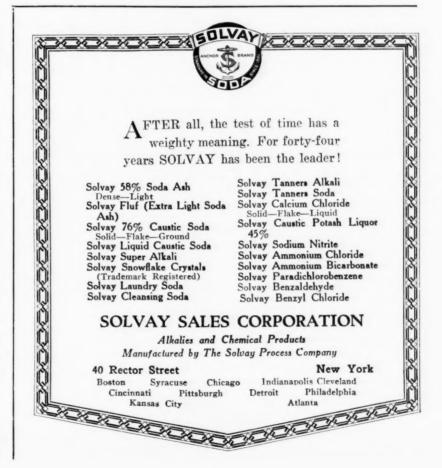
ALCOHOL AWARDS

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25—A number of awards for furnishing alcohol to various navy yards have been announced by the Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department. Lowry & Co. will furnish the Brooklyn navy yard with 10,000 wine gallons of Grade A ethyl alcohol at \$4,850.

United States Industrial Alcohol Co. will furnish Indian Head, Md., with 1,515,000 pounds Grade B. alcohol for smokeless powder at \$68,932.50. Industrial Solvents Corp. will furnish San Diego navy yard with 3,500 wine gallons of Grade C denatured alcohol at \$1,575. The same firm will furnish the same yard with 500 wine gallons of Grade A ethyl alcohol at \$225 and they will furnish Mare Island yard with 8,000 wine gallons of Grade C denatured alcohol at \$3,680.

Commercial Solvents Corp. will furnish the Puget Sound yard with 6,500 wine gallons of Grade C denatured alcohol at \$2,955 and the same yard with 2,000 wine gallons of Grade A ethyl alcohol at \$900.



Import Manifests

Heavy Chemicals and Other Industrial Raw Materials.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK Aug 15 to Aug 22

ACIDS—Cresylic, 20 drs., H. S. Farleigh, Hull 15 drs., W. A. Foster & Co., Hull; 61 drs., Merck & Co., Hull; Fluosilic, 120 balloons, Montanin Co., Hamburg; Formic, 84 Demijohns Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 193 carboys, American Cyanimid Co., Hamburg; Nitric, 4 drs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; Oxalic, 100 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; Stearic, 40 bgs., C. R. Spence Co., Rotterdam

AETHYLENDIBROMIDE-56 brls.

AETHYLENDIBROMIDE—56 brls., Potash Imptg Corp of America, Hamburg ALCOHOL—Denatured, 100 drs., C. Esteva, San Juan; Methylated Spirits, 60 brls., Ferodo & Asbestos Inc., Manchester AMMONIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 10 cks., J. Turner & Co., Liverpool; Sulphate, 204,117 kilos Synthetic Nitrogen Products Co., Hamburg; Nitrate, 406 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo; Sulphocyanide, 9 cks., Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Liverpool ckrodt Chem Works, Liverpool

ckrodt Chem Works, Liverpool

ANTIMONY—70 cks., S. Fullwood, Newcastle; Oxide, 125 cks., Composition Metal
Co., Antwerp; 75 cs., Composition Metal Co.
Antwerp; 50 cks., E & J Lavino, Antwerp;
Regulus, 250 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Shanghai

hai ARSENIC—142 brls., American Smelting & Ref Co., Tampico; 50 drs., Central Union Trust Co., Hamburg; 50 drs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg; 50 bls., Innis Speiden & Co., Antwerp

BARIUM SALTS-Nitrate, 3 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

BARYTES-500,000 kilos, Ore & Chem Corp.,

BERLIN BLUE-10 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, BLEACHERS BLUE-10 brls., A. De Ronde

BLOOD ALBUMEN-25 cks., J. Morningstar

& Co., Hamburg BONE MEAL-1060 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bro.

BUTYL-ACETATE-133 drs., Kuttroff Pick-Rotterdam

hardt & Co., Rotterdam CALCIUM—Chloride, 10 drs., G. Delawanna, Rotterdam; 2 bgs., Phoenix Shpg. Co., Rot-CALCIUM METAL-6 cs., American Metal

& Minerals Corp., Hamburg

CAMPHOR—Synthetic, 280 cs, E. I. DuPont

De Nemours Co., Rotterdam

CARBON—750 bgs., Glidden Food Products

CASEIN—250 bgs., Glidden Food Products Co., Rotterdam CASEIN—250 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., St. Nazaire; 134 bgs., Karolith Corp., Havre; 526 bgs., Nat City Bank, Buenos Aires; 1030 bgs., Champion Coated Paper Co., Buenos Aires; 778 bgs., Kalbfleisch Corp., Buenos Aires

CHALK-800,000 kilos J. W. Higman Inc.,

Dunkirk

CHEMICALS—110 cks., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam; 29 cks., Hunmel & Robinson, Bremen; 6 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 15 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 15 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 22 brls., H. Falck & Co., Hamburg; 20 drs., Manahan Chem Co., Antwerp; 12 cks., Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Hamburg; 20 cs., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 46 drs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; 7 cs., H. A. Metz, Hamburg; 42 cs., Ciba Co., Havre; 6 cs., H. A. Metz, Havre; 25 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Bremen; 23 cks., Stanley Doggett Inc., Bremen; 100 cks., American Bluefriesveem Inc., Rotterdam; 38 cks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; 10 cks., 5 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; 10 cks., 5 cs., Roffman La Roche Chem Works, Hamburg; 30 cks.. Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 51 cs., Pflatz & Bauer, Hamburg CINCHONIDINE—Sulfate, 5 cs., Lo Curto & Exception of the Control of t

CINCHONIDINE-Sulfate, 5 cs., Lo Curto &

CHROME OXIDE-Green; 12 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Rotterdam CINCHONIDIDE—10 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co.,

Rotterdam
CLAY-165 cks., Nat City Bank, Rotterdam;
9 cks., A. Hurst & Co., Rotterdam; China,
2015 tons. English China Clay Sales Corp.,
Fowey; 1008 tons. Moore & Munger, Fowey
COLORS-86 pgs, General Dyestuff Corp. Rotterdam; 43 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp.,

Rotterdam; 3 cks., Bank of Manhattan Co., Antwerp; 2 cks., B. P. Ducas & Co., Rotterdam; 66 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 5 cks., Geigy Co., Inc., Antwerp; 1 ck., Bachmeier & Co., Antwerp; 1 ck., Bachmeier, Antwerp; 2 pgs., Rotterdam; 5 cks., Geigy Co., Inc., Antwerp; 1 ck., Bachmeier & Co., Antwerp; 1 ck., B. Bernard Inc., Antwerp; 2 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 3 kgs., H. Heyman, Rotterdam; 17 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 19 pgs., Geigy Co., Havre; 22 pgs., Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 6 brls., A. Hurst & Co., Hawre; 25 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Havre; 1 csc., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; 1 csc., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; Bronze Powder, 12 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Bremen; 32 cs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 11 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen; 18 cs., T. Riessner, Antwerp; 3 cs., J. E. Bernard & Co., Hamburg; Earth, 34 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremen; 36 cks., Wishnick Tumpeer Inc., Bremen; 36 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremen; 46 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Hamburg & Sperrle, Bremen; ston Inc., Hamburg

CUTTLEFISH BONE-75 cs., 25 bdls., G. T. German Bordeaux EPSOM SALTS-200 cks., The Goldschmidt

Corp., Bremen

EXTRACTS—Archil Liquor, 5 cks., W. A.
Ross & Bro., Liverpool; Quebracho, 754 bgs.
J. C. Andresen & Co., Buenos Aires; 6160
bgs., International Products Co., Buenos
Aires; 2060 bgs. Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires,
Sumac, 10 cks., Geigy Co., Antwerp; Tanning, 5 cks., Bachmeier & Co., Antwerp

FERROPHOSPHORUS—111 cs., C. W. Leawith & Co. Dunkirk

vitt & Co., Dunkirk FERTILIZER-224 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Ha-

FULLERS EARTH-800 bgs., L. A. Salomon

GLAUBER SALTS-117 cks., A. Hurst & Co.,

Hamburg

GLUE—200 kegs, Pflatz & Bauer, Bremen; 60 cks., W. E. Miller, Havre; 128 cs., W. E. Miller, Antwerp; 9 cs., Happel & McAvoy, Hamburg; 100 kegs, Pflatz & Bauer, Hamburg; 200 bgs., Lazard Freres, Hamburg; 190 pgs., National Gum & Mica Co., Hull; 19 pgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 100 pgs., G. H. Hommel, Hull

GLYCERINE—20 drs., McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam; 80 drs., Armour & Co., Hamburg;

Rotterdam; 80 drs., Armour & Co., Hamburg

JUMS—Arabic, 25 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co.,
Port Sudan; 300 bgs., Thurston & Braidich
Port Sudan; 25 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co.,
Port Sudan; 25 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co.,
Port Sudan; Copal, 64 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Singapore, 578 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Singapore, 578 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Singapore, 100 bgs. Innes & Co. Antwerp; 131 bgs. W. H. Scheel, Manila; 150 bgs., France Cambple 1& Darling,
Antwerp; 476 bgs., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Antwerp; 476 bgs., Ault & Wiborg, Antwerp; 1485 bgs., Paterson Boardman & Knapp, Antwerp; 381 bgs., Innes & Co., Antwerp; 14 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 14 bgs., S. Winterbourne, Antwerp; 14 bgs., S. Winterbourne, Antwerp; 143 bgs., S. Winterbourne, London; Kadaya, 130 bgs., Brown Bros., & Co., Bombay; Kaurl, 160 cs., 74 bgs., G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Auckland; 534 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Auckland; 53 bgs., Tragacanth, 9 bgs., W. Mohrman, London; 14 bgs, F. Vliet Co., Hamburg; 50 bgs., W. Mohrmann, London 2;7 cs., 27 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, London

& Braidich, London

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—10 bottles, Oakland Chem Co., Rotterdam

IRON OXIDE— 4 brls., Reichard Coulston
Inc., Malaga; 100 brls., C. J. Osborn; Malag; 3a ck5.s J. Lee Smith & Co., Hull LAKASOL—102 drs., J. C. Browne, St. Croix LIME—Nitrate, 25 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co.,

LINALYL-Acetate, 2 cs., G. Lueders & Co., LITHOPONE-40 cks., C. J. Osborn & Co..

Magnesite—Calcined, 700 bgs., 50 brls., 6 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam Magnesium—25 cs., Schofield Donald & Co. Newcastle; Chloride, 295 drs., Innis Spei

den & Co., Hamburg; 134 drs., order, Hamburg; 89 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; Oxide, 40 cks. Monsanto Chem Works,

hurg; Oxide,
Hamburg
(ENTHOL—Crystals, 30 cs., A. G. Callier,
Kobe; 25 cs.. Mc Kesson & Robbins. Kobe;
25 cs., Standard Bank of So. Africa, Kobe
NINERAL WHITE—600 bgs., Hammill & MINERAL WHITE—600 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
MYROBALANS—10,602 pkts., A. Klipstein &

Co., Calcutta NUT GALLS-352 bgs., Fuhrmeister & Co., Hankow; 240 bgs., Zinsser & Co., Shang-

hai
OCHRE—73 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Marseilles; 21 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Marseilles; 52 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc.,
Marseilles; 113 cks., Wishnick Tumpeer Inc.,
Marseilles; 300 cks., C. K. Williams & Co.,
Marseilles

Marseilles; 300 cks., C. K. Williams & Co., Marseilles

OILS—Cod, 100 cks., National Oil Products
Co.. St. Johns; 910 cks., National Oil Products Co.. Oslo; 200 brls., National Oil Products Co., Hull; 300 brls., R. Badcock & Co., Hull; 20 cks., R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; 30 brls., R. Badcock & Co., Hull; 300 brls., Baring Bros., Hull; Codliver, 100 brls., Hans Hinrichs Chem Co., Bergen; 200 brls., Eli Lilly & Co.. Bergen; 2 cks., Health Products Corp., St. Johns; 85 brls., P. R. Dreyer, Oslo; 50 cs., Schiefflin & Co., Oslo; Haarlem, 25 cs., Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam; Lubricating, 65 cks., Schliemann Co., Hamburg; Olive, 125 cs., Nicelle Olive Oil Co., Marseilles; 140 brls., Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Malaga; 75 cs., Banco Commerciale Itailano, Malaga; 25 drs., Interstate Co., Malaga; 78 cs., W. & A. Leaman, Rotterdam; Palm, 162 cks., W. & A. Leaman, Rotterdam; Palm Kernel, 221 tons J. Bibby & Son, Liverpool; 780 tons, Niger Co., Hull; Rapeseed, 15 cks., Badcock & Co., St. Johns Wood, 50 brls., Mitsui & Co., Hankow

PLASTER-920 bgs., Whitaker Clark & Dan-Hamburg

CTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 13 cks., T. C. Weygant & Co., Bremen; 30 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 14 cks., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; Caustic, 271 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 90 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 90 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 97 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co. Hamburg; 180 drs., Innis Speiden & Co. Hamburg; 15 cs. Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Gothenburg; Chlorate, 3400 cks., Uniform Chem Products Co., Hamburg; Metabisulfite, 1 cse., A. Gusmer Inc., London; Metal, 1 cse., American Metals & Minerals Corp., Hamburg; Nitrate, 199 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 116 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 70 bgs., 24 cks., Davies Nitrate Co., Hamburg; 70 prussiate, 18 kegs, C. Tennant Sons & Co., Liverpool POTASSIUM SALTS-Carbonate, 13 cks., T.

PROTECTOL-37 cks., General Dyestuff Corp. QUICKSILVER-27 flasks, F. W. Pabst, Vera

QUININE—7 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 5 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam ROCHELLE SALTS—33 cks., Garfield & Co.,

ROCHELLE SALTS—35 cks., Garheid & Co., Hamburg
ROSIN—25 cs., Tice & Lynch, Bordeaux; 125 cks., Murphy Varnish Co., Bordeaux
SAL AMMONIAC—340 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 48 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam
SALTPETRE—100 bgs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg; Leuna, 5442 bgs., Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp., Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—80 bls., D. L. Silverman, Bombay

Bombay
SHELLAC—75 cs., C. F. Gerlach, Rotterdam;
500 bgs., Anglo So American Trust Co., Calcutta; 150 bgs., Mac Lac Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Rogers Pyratt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Calcutta; Seedlac, 85 cs., Rogers Pyratt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 1274 bgs., Rogers Pyratt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Anglo So American Trust Co., Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—Chlorate, 1000 drs., Monmouth Chem Corp., Hamburg; Cyanide, 336 cans C. Hardy Inc., Havre; 1008 cs., C.

R. Spencer & Co., Hamburg; Disoda Phosphate, 246 cks., Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam; 90 cks., Hans Hinrichs Chem Corp., Rotterdam; Ferro Cyanide, 30 cs., E. Dietzgen, Rotterdam; Hydrosulfite, 55 drs., E. Ritter, Hamburg; Nitrate, 20 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo; 7513 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Iquique; 12173 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antofagasta; 9932 bgs., Anglo So American Trust Co., Iquique; Phosphate, 413 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 68 brls., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; Prusslate, 32 cks., Innis Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; 17 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 38 cks., Rhodia Chem Co., Hamburg

TALC-200 bgs., Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Bordeaux; 200 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Bor-deaux; 200 bgs., C. Mathieu, Genoa

TAPIOCA FLOUR-25 bgs., Balfour William-

TARTAR—625 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 100 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Marseilles; 237 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Barcelona; 1989 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co. Buenos Aires

THIOCARBONIDE-Thiourea, 10 kgs. Ameri-

THIOCARBONIDE—Thiourea, 10 kgs. American Cyanide Co., Liverpool
TIMINOX—30 cks., S. Fullwood, Newcastle
TURMERIC—246 bgs., Irwin Harrison &
Whitney, Bombay; 152 bgs., Anglo So
American Trust Co., Bombay
ULTRAMINE BLUE—18 cks., Ault & Witney

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m; al-100 100 Whitney, Bombay; 152 bgs., Anglo So American Trust Co., Bombay
ULTRAMINE BLUE—18 cks., Ault & Wiborg, Hull
UREA—391 bgs., Synthetic Nitrogen Products
Corp., Rotterdam
WAX—Animal, 10 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., Baracoa;
12 bgs., Ultramares Corp., Pto Barrios; 26
bgs., F. C. Luthi & Co., Tampico; 15 bgs., K. Mandell & Co., Tampico; 15 bgs., R. J. Vogen & Co., Tampico; 27 bgs., D. Steengraie, Havana; 44 bgs., C. W. Jacob & Allison, Tampico; 7 bgs., E. A. Canalizo & Co., Pto Plata; 3 cks., W. Schall & Co., Pto Plata; 75 bgs., J. Gara — Hnos, Tampico
WHITING—250 bgs., Wishnick Tumpeer Inc., Antwerp; 4061 bgs., National City Bank, Antwerp; 500 bgs., Stanley Doggett Inc., Antwerp; 100 brls., C. B. Chrystal Co., Antwerp; 100 brls., C. B. Chrystal Co., Antwerp; 100 brls., State Chem Co., Rotterdam; 400 bgs., J. H. Nichols Co., Antwerp; 1250 bgs., E. M. Sargeant & Co., Gothenburg; 271 bgs., Burnett Co., Gothenburg; 271 bgs., Burnett Co., Gothenburg; 271 bgs., Burnett Co., Gothenburg; 131 brls., Hummel & Robinson, Bremen
ZINC—Ammonium Chloride, 35 brls., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 12 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 400 kgs., State Chem Co., Rotterdam; 52 bgs., Burnett Co., Gothenburg; 271 bgs., Burnett Co., Gothenburg; 272 bgs., Burnett Co., Gothenburg; 274 bgs., Burnett Co., Gothenburg; 275 bgs., Antwerp; 12 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg
JACK—EXPORTS

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK
ACETONE—64 drs., August 2, Antwerp
JACK—EXPORTS

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK
ACETONE—64 drs., August 3, Vera Cruz
AMMONIUM—Phosphate, 21,404 bgs., August
Chlorhidric, 10 carboys August 3, Vera Cruz
AMMONIUM—Phosphate, 21,404 bgs., August
4, Yokohama; Sulfate, 600 bgs., July 8, Neu-vitas
CAPRINE—Calcium, 20 drs., July 8, Neu-vitas

ARSENATE-Calcium, 20 drs., July 8, Neu-

vitas

CARBIDE—Calcium, 100 drs., August 3, Progresso; 40 drs., August 3, Vera Cruz; 100 drs., July 15, Puenta Arenas; 100 drs., July 29, Maracaibo; 600 drs., August 5, Maracaibo; 20 drs., July 8, Cristobal

CARBON—Black, 100 cs., August 2, Hamburg COLOR—50 drs., July 1, Buenos Aires

CYANIDE—250 drs., August 3, Vera Cruz

EXTRACT—Logwood, 103 cs., July 29, Antwerp

FERTILIZER—320 bgs., July 22, Cienfuegos; 200 bgs., July 15, Corinto

LAUBER SALT—10 cs., July 29, Santos; 15 kgs., July 22, Santa Marta
GUM—Benzoin, 160 cs., August 2, Hamburg
LINSEED OILCAKE—9478 bgs., August, 4, Rotterdam; 2594 bgs., August, 2, Antwerp; 1620 bgs., August 5, Cork; 7000 bgs., August 4, Rotterdam; 644 bgs., July 15, Glasgow
OILS—Cocoanut, 25 cs., July 29, Havana; Mirbane, 5 drs., July 22, Santiago
NICKEL OXIDE—119 bbls., July 21, Rotter-

NICKEL OXIDE-119 bbls., July 21, Rotter-

dam
PEROXIDE—200 cs., August 3, Vera Cruz; 15
cs., July 29, Pto Cabello; 200 cs., July 8,
Havana
ROSIN—5 bbls., August 3, Kingston 0;10 bbls.
August 6, Sao Francisoc Do Sul; 50 bbls.,
July 29, Pto Cabello

SAL HEPATICA—8 cs., July 8, Cristobal SODIUM SALTS—Benzoate, 4 bbls., July 8, Neuvitas; Bicarobnate, 5 kgs., August 3, Progreso; 10 bxs., July 22, Santa Marta; Bichromate, 15 cks., August 3, Vera Cruz; Caustic, 5 drs., July 8, Pto Limon; 50 drs., July 15, Buenaventura; 10 drs., July 15, Port Limon; 300 cs., July 25, Pernambuco; 64 drs., 200 cs., July 25, Bahia; 15 drs., July 22, Santiago; 15 drs., August 3, Progreso; 100 drs., August 3, Vera Cruz; Caustic, 16 drs., August 3, Vera Cruz; Caustic, 16 drs., August 6, Bahia; 1500 cs., August 2, Santos; 250 cs., July 29, Sanost; 300 cs., July 29, Rio Grande Do Sul; 99 cs., July 27, Santso, Hyposulfite, 30 kgs., July 8, Havana August 2, Vera Cruz; Caustifs Collors—16 kegs, 2 cases, 17 cask Dyestuffs Corp. of America, Liverpool BISULPHITE OF SODIUM—25 drums. order 27, Santa Havana 250 bs

TALC—250 bgs., August 3, Vera Cruz
zULTRAMARINE BLUE—5 bls., July 29, La
Guaira; 5bbls., July 8, Port Limon
ZINC—Oxide, 20 bls., July 1, Callao; 600 cs.,
August 4, Amsterdam; 320 bls., July 30,
Macnehtesr; 5 kgs., July 22, Santa Marta

IMPORTS AT BOSTON August 14 to August 21

AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE-6 cases, order,

AMMONIUM PERSULFATE-5 bbls., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg CAUSTIC POTASH-75 drums, order, Ham-

CHLORIDE OF MAGNESIUM-222 drums,

burg EPSOM SALTS-250 bags, Brown Bros.,

Chamber SALTS—125 bbls., Monmouth Chem Co., Hamburg; 34 casks, order, Hamburg; 750 bags, order, Hamburg HYPHOSPHITE OF LIME—18 cases, order,

HYPHOSPHITE OF SODA-13 cases, order,

Liverpool
LACTIC ACID—27 bbls., order, Hamburg
August 7 to August 14
ANILINE COLORS—16 kegs, 2 cases, 17 casks.
Dyestuffs Corp. of America, Liverpool
BISULPHITE OF SODIUM—25 drums, order.

BARYTES-300 bags, R & H Chemical Co.,

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA-5 bbls., order.

Hamburg
CARBONATE OF POTASH—58 casks, Irving M. Sobin Co., Rotterdam
CAUSTIC POTASH—70 drums, A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg
CHEMICALS—12 casks, Irving M. Sobin Co., Rotterdam; 82 drums, order, Rotterdam; 80 Balloons, R & H Chemical Co., Rotterdam;

CHLORIDE OF LIME-21 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 80 drums, order, Rotterdam



and Any one of our convenient twenty-three branches will gladly Quickly send alcohol by special delivery, in any practical quantity you may designate. It may be for emergency or for routine requirements. In either case over facilities requirements. In either case, our facilities are at your disposal. To place your plant in quick and convenient touch with these large supplies of

quality alcohol, a well-planned warehouse distribution system has been established. These Amersol warehouses are so thickly concentrated throughout the country that the time element in deliveries has been practically eliminated. Amersol service therefore offers you every essential to satisfaction - quality Alcohol obtainable on short notice in quantity.

Albany, N. Y. Atlanta, Ga. Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio Denver, Colo. Ohio Detroit, Mich. Everett, Mass. Harvey, La. Indianapolis, Ind. Kansas City, Mo. Los Angeles, Calif.

Newark, N. J. New Orleans, La. Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa Portland, Ore. St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul, Minn. Salt Lake City San Francisco, Calif. Seattle, Wash.

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for every

INDUSTRIAL PURPOSE



INTERNATIONAL Salt Company, Inc.

> 475 Fifth Avenue New York



Quality **Dyestuffs**

230 Fifth Ave. NEW YORK



CRESYLIC ACID-30 drums, order, Rotter-

FORMIC ACID—252 Demijohns A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 74 carboys, order, Rotterdam

GLAUBER SALTS-500 bags, order, Rotter-

LACTIC ACID—23 bbls, order, Rotterdam MURIATE OF AMMONIA—20 casks, Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam IRON CHLORIDE—40 casks, order, Rotter-

NITRATE OF POTASH-7 bbls., order, Rot-

OXIDE OF IRON-10 casks, Joseph A. Mc-

Nulty, Manchester
PINE TAR—150 drums, order, Hamburg
POTASH—16 casks, A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 25 bbls., R & H Chemical Co., Hamburg; 26 bbls., R & H Chemical Co., Hamburg; 27 bbls., R & H Chemical Co., Hamburg; 28 bbls., R & H Chemical Co., Hamburg; 29 bbls., R & H Chemical Co., Hamburg; 20 bbls., R & H Chemical Co., Hambur

SALAMMONIAC-20 casks, Irving M. Sobin

SODIUM SULPHITE—155 drums, order, Hamburg; 35 drums, Irving M. Sobin Co., Rot-

TETRACHLORAETHAN-5 bbls., order, Rot-

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA Aug 10 to Aug 17

ACIDS—Cresylic, 50 drums, Baldwin Universal Corp.. Rotterdam CALCIUM CHLORIDE—60 drums, order, Rot-

terdam

CASEIN—417 bags, Bank of London & South
America, Buenos Ayres

CHALK—3000 bags, Chatham Phenix Nat.
Bank & Trust Co., Antwerp

CHEMICALS—300 drums, order, Rotterdam;
14 cases, order, Rotterdam; 16 cases, order,
Rotterdam; 4 cases, order, Rotterdam; 4 cases, order, Rotterdam; 2 drums, order,
Rotterdam

FLUORIDES—Silica, 73 bbls., 762 bags, order,

GLYCERIN—30 drums, order, Genoa; 40 drs., order, Antwerp; 50 casks, order, Marseilles; 47 drums, S. A. Foret, Alicante IRON OXIDE—400 bags, J. H. Nicholas &

IRON OXIDE—400 bags, J. H. Nicholas & Co. Inc., Malaga
MAGNESITE—100 bls., Chatham & Phoenix
Nat'l Bank & Trust Co., Rotterdam
MLOASSES—Blackstrap, 613,349 gals.. North
American Trading & Import Co., Havana
MYROBALANS—4,990 bags, Standard Bank
of So. Africa, Bombay; 600 bags, Standard
Bank of So. Africa, Calcutta
NITRATE OF SODA—6,713 bags, E. I. Du
Pont Co., Antafagasta; 71,089 bags, E. I.

Pont Co., Antafagasta; 71,089 bags, E. I. DuPont Co., Iquique OILS—Codliver, 50 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift. Rotterdam; Olive, 100 cases, order, Genoa; 100 bbls., order, Palermo; 150 cases, Giaconni Foli Genoa; 250 cases, order, Leghorn; 250 cases, order, Malaga; Rapeseed, 100 drums. Bank of America, Oraka
POTASH SALTS—Manure Salt, 220,500 kilos Potash Exporting Co., Muriate, 1000 bags, Potash Exporting Co., Antwerp OUEBRACHO—Extract, 507 bags, Leas & McVitty Inc., Buenos Ayres
SODIUM PRUSSIATE—Yellow, 43 casks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 53 casks, Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp

SODIUM SULPHITE 162 drums, order, Rot-

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE
August 12 to 18

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE
August 12 to 18

ARSENIC—Powdered, 19 bbls., 11,942 lbs.,
Brown Bros., Ala, Antwerp
BONE—Flour, 552 bags, 56,179 lbs., H. J.
Baker & Bro., Ala, Antwerp; 500 bags, 110,000 lbs., to order, Ala, Antwerp; Loose
Manufactured, 68,354 lbs., Swift & Co., West
Imboden, Buenos Aires; 76,092 lbs., American
Agricultural Chemical Co., West Imboden, Rosario; 440,000 lbs., American Agricultural Chemical Co., West Imboden,
Montevideo; Meal, 302,269 lbs., Swift &
Co., West Imboden, Rosario; 510 bags, 134,200 lbs., Alliance Fertilizer Co., Ambridge,
Rotterdam; 1670 bags, 333,232 lbs., W. G. N.
Rukert, Ambridge, Rotterdam; 200 bags, 44,40 lbs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Ala, Antwerp
CHALK—250 bags, 55,785 lbs., 1250 bags, 1,167,475 lbs., J. H. Nicholas & Co., New
York Ala, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—30 cases, 18764 lbs., Roessler
& Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, Ambridge. Rotterdam
IRON ORE—7,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp.
Campania, Portman; 11,000 tons, Bethlehem
Steel Corp., Firmore, Daiquiri; 20,000 tons,
Bethlehem Steel Corp., Svealand, Cruz
Grande; 6,996 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp.,
Gonsenheim, Lulea; 7,300 tons, Bethlehem
Steel Corp., Luossa, Lulea
LEUNASALPETRE, 454 bags, 99,880 lbs., Kut-

troff, Pickhardt & Co., Ambridge, Rotterdam; 9979 bags, 2,195,300 lbs., F. H. Shallus Co., Ambridge, Rotterdam MANGANESE—7932 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Induna, Poti, 8600 tons, Cottman Company, Chincha, Rio de Janeiro NITROGENOUS MATERIAL—1,000 bags, F. H. Shallus Co. Artigas, Livernool

H. Shallus Co., Artigas, Liverpool OIL LUBRICATING-10 bbls., to order, Na-

pierian, London OXIDE—Iron, 25 casks, 12,290 lbs., Richard Coulson, Inc., Artigas, Liverpool; 72 casks, 20 tons, E. M. & F. Waldo, Inc., Artigas,

Liverpool PHOSPHATE—Lime, 500 bags, 242,000 lbs., to order, Ala, Antwerp POTASH—199 casks. 156,147 lbs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Kiel, Hamburg; Carbonate of, 80 casks, 94,534 lbs., William H. Masson, Kiel, Hamburg; 50 casks, 58,524 lbs., Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc., New York; Kiel, Hamburg; Manure Salt, 200%, 573,815 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Kiel, Hamburg; 300%, 2,992,000 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Kiel, Hamburg; Muriate of, 2,000 bags, 401,896 lbs., N. V. Potash Export My., Kiel Hamburg; 9,000 bags, 1,808,532 lbs., W. G. N. Rukert, Kiel, Hamburg

QUERBRACHO—3141 bags, 335,925 lbs., Tan-nin Corporation, West Imboden, Buenos

Aires
IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS
Aug 12 to 19
BENZENE-7747 tons, N. O. Refining Co.,

BAUXITE—2477 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo; 2380 tons, Republic Mining Co.,

Georgetown
BONE FLOUR-1605 bags, order, Antwerp
CEMENT-12,000 bags, order, Havre
CHEMICALS-20 casks, order, Hamburg
FLOURSPAR-2224 tons, Aluminum Ore Co.,

CHEMICALS—20 casks, order, Havre
CHEMICALS—20 casks, order, Hamburg
FLOURSPAR—2224 tons, Aluminum Ore Co.,
Durban
KAINIT—5200 bags, order, Bremen
MINERAL WATER—2000 cases, order, Havre
MOLASSES—1,250,000 gals. order, Jucaro
NAPHTHALENE—2,000 sacks, order, Havre
OIL—Shark, 131 cases, order, Progresso
POTASH—Caustic, 102 drums, order, Antwerp
IMPORTS AT NORFOLK
August 11 to 18
STARCH—Potato, 250 bags, order, Rotterdam
HOOF MEAL—798 bags, 100,528 lbs., Swift
de La Plata, Rosario, Argentina; 692 bags,
Swift de La Plat, Buenos Aires
OUEBRACHO—Extract, 3553 bags, International Products Corp., Buenos Aires
OUEBRACHO—Extract, 3553 bags, International Products Corp., Buenos Aires
POTASH SALTS—Sylvinite, 12.404, 91,000 kilos, N. V. Potash Export, Maatchappy, Antwerp; 14%, 618,600 kilos, N. V. Potash Export,
Maatchappy, Antwerp; Manure Salt,
20%, 3,154,000 kilos, N. V. Potash Export,
Maatchappy, Antwerp; 30%, 1,643,200 kilos,
N. V. Potash Export, Maatchappy, Antwerp; Muriate, 317,520 kilos, N. V. Potash
Export, Maatchappy, Antwerp; Sulphate,
72,576 kilos, N. V. Potash Export, Maatchappy, Antwerp
IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO
July 30 to Aug 6
COPRA—4240 bags, Atkins, Kroll & Co.,
Manila; 300 tons, Pacific Oil & Lead Works
Cebu; 201 tons, Babcock & Templeton, Cebu
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COPRA—4240 bags, Atkins, Kroll & Co.,
Manila; 300 tons, Pacific Oil & Lead Works
Cebu; 201 tons, Babcock & Templeton, Cebu
COPRA—4250 bales, W. R. Grace & Co., Sourahave; 50 bales, Rurns, Philip & Co., Sourahave; 50 bales, Rurns, Philip & Co., Soura-

chester

KAPOC—48 bales, W. R. Grace & Co., Sourabaya; 50 bales, Burns, Philip & Co., Sema-

-Codliver, 100 drums, Wilbur Ellis Co.,

Kobe
SEED—Grape, 100 bags, Order, Manchester;
Hemp, 334 bags. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.,
Darien; Rape, 187 bags, Pacific Trading
Co., Dairen; Sunflower, 300 bags, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Dairen.
WAX—Paraffine, 2400 bags, Shell Company
Balikpagan

Palestine's caustic soda imports increased to 1293 short tons in 1926 from 1218 tons in 1925. The origin of imports in the order of importance was the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Syria. Other chemical manufacturers, principally from Germany, United Kingdom, and France also decreased in 1926. from 2,850 tons as compared with 3,037 short tons in 1925 according to Consul Oscar S. Heizar, Jerusalem.

I. G. SHARES LISTED

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17-Following the recent publication of its balance sheet, the greater part of the new 258,400,000 marks common shares of I. G. Farbenindustrie issued at the time of the capital increase to 1,100,000.000 marks on Sept. 1, 1926, has been admitted to trading on the Berlin Stock Exchange, according to advices from Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, Berlin. I. G. issued three series of shares to cover its capital increase from 646,000,000 marks common and 4,400,000 marks preferred. They were, first, 258,-400,000 marks new common; second, 160,000,000 marks new 6 per cent preferred series A; and third, 35,600,000 marks 3½ per cent series B with ten-fold vote rights.

Common shares now admitted to the Berlin Bourse amount to 211,-080,000 marks, of which 18,333,200 marks pay dividends from Jan. 1, 1926 (Koeln-Rottweil fusion), and 192,746,800 marks pay dividends from Jan. 1, 1927. I. G. made application to the Berlin Bourse for admission of these shares last February, but the Bourse directors reserved permission until after the I. G. balance sheet was published. The remaining 47,320,000 marks shares included in the total 258,400,000 marks issue remains in reserve for further transactions.

The new issues are reported intended to finance increasing sales and building extensions incident to the acquisition of new properties, as well as improvements of old, such as the Leunawerke, where new calcium nitrate and "Nitrophoska" units have been erected; also the mammoth "oil from coal" plant. Improvements in progress at the I. G.'s two air fixation plants at Leuna and Oppau will increase fixed nitrogen production capacity to 500,000 tons primary nitrogen an-

Production of glues of animal origin during the second quarter (April-June) of 1927 aggregated 24,-180,000 pounds, of which amount 15,-102,000 pounds was contributed by hide glue, 2,316,300 pounds by extracted bone glue, and 6,761,700 pounds by other bone glue. Compared with a total production of 28,040,400 pounds in the first quarter of 1927 and 24,-289,400 pounds in the second quarter of 1926, decreases of 13.8 per cent and one-half of 1 per cent, respectively, are shown. Stocks on hand at the end of the second quarter of 1927 amounted to 25,826,500 pounds of hide glud and 10,297,900 pounds of bone glue, a total of 36,124,400 pounds.

NEW COKE PLANTS

Koppers Co. has started construction work on three new by-product coke plants. Building of 45 Becker type ovens has been started for the Hamilton Coke & Iron Co. at Hamilton, O. This company is jointly owned by Koppers Co. and American Rolling Mill Co. It recently was formed to purchase and operate a blast furnace which eventually will supply molten iron to American Rolling Mill plant at Middletown over an eight mile railroad which will be built. The coke plant will consume 400,000 tons of coal annually. Output of gas will be furnished solely to the Columbia Gas Supply Co., a subsidiary of Columbia Gas & Electric Co. Plant will be in operation by April 1, 1928.

Work has also been started on the New Haven and Montreal plants which are bein built for Koppers Coke & Gas Co., a subsidiary, which will operate the plants and sell output of as gas to local utilities.

Newly developed type of continuous vertical coke oven plant built by Koppers at Sterling, Ill., for the Northern Illinois Utility Co. has been in operation for two months and has proved itself the most efficient installation of this type.

Largest manufacturers in U.S.

Cream of Tartar U. S. P.

Tartaric Acid U. S. P.

TARTAR CHEMICAL WORKS Royal Baking Powder Co.

100 East 42nd Street New York

Synthetic Nitrogen Compounds B. A. S. F. KUTTROFF. PICKHARDT&CO.

EXPANDING RAYON PLANT

American Bemberg Corp., which is building a \$3,000,000 plant plans several more units of similar capacity. Financing for the project is being effected by a doubling of common stock capitalization from 140,-000 no par shares authorized and outstanding to 280,000 shares. The remaining item of capitalization consists of 35,000 authorized and shares of 7% cumulative \$100 par preferred stock. Even though the first plant of the company is duplicated, no exact measure of increased output can be drawn, because of the complicated process involved in rayon production, but it is roughly estimated by interests qualified to speak authoritatively on the situation that, with all construction concluded on the five plants under consideration, Bemberg will produce approximately 13,000,000 lbs. annually.

Rayon stocks on hand are being steadily lowered, with the total in July 1 of the current year at 1,404, 946 lbs., compared with 2,016,042 lbs. on Jan. 1, 1927, although rayon waste stocks were 940,549 lbs., against 651,209 lbs. at the same dates, respectively, last year. Earlier in the present year, however, rayon waste stocks were lower than at present.



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Application date appears with each patent.

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1,638,014.—Alkylcarbonates, from phosp-gene and aliphatic alcohol. H. G. Mit-chell, Baltimore, assignor, U. S. Industri-al Alcohol Co. July 14, 1924. 1,638,021-2.—Demulsifying Hydrocarbons by means of crystalline aromatic hydro-carbon and nitrobenzene, or naphthalene and nitrate aromatic hydrocarbon. A. B.

Way, Lynn, Mass., assignor, L. A. Way, Pittsburgh. Mar. 19, 1924. 1,638,045.—Nitrobenzene from mixture of

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1,638,057.—Recovering Vanadium from Petroleum Hydrocarbons by burning off the latter and collecting vanadium compounds in absorptive medium. A. Oberle, Kansas City, Mo., assignor, one half, T. E. Scofield, Sept. 8, 1925.
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1,638,070.—Preventing Adhesion of Charge During Activation of Carbon, using compressed molded charges. H. Thienemann, Leverkusen, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. Nov. 7, 1925.

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1.638,108-9.—Imitation Marble and like A. Barnes-Thomas, Dresden, assignor, Marvle Products Ltd., London. June 3, 1924.

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1,638,119.—Chemical Mixing and Feeding Apparatus. W. H. Green, assignor, General Zeolite Co., Chicago. Oct. 24, 1923.

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Glass. C. H. Ohlwiler, assignor, American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass. Feb.

can Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass. 14, 1924.

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1,638,535.—Rubber-Sulphur Plastic. B. Kemp, East Orange, N. J., assign Western Electric Co., New York. Ju

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1,638,700.—Fish Oil Product. D. Molofsky, Vineland, N. J., assignor, Silmo Chemical Co., Oct. 23, 1926.

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271,336.—Alcohol by Fermentation

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271,483.—Hydrogen and Carbon. R. Battig, Sodingen, Westphalia. May 18, 1927. and 271,491.

and 271,491.

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1SSUED JULY 7, 1927

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627,299.—Potassium Sulphate and Ammonium Chloride, in simultaneous production. S. Lamm. Jan. 8, 1927.
627,303.—Urea, process. J. M. A. Stillesen and F. J. Delany. Jan. 8, 1927.
627,313.—Phosphorus and its compounds process. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., 1an. 10, 1927.
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627,400.—Iodine in finely pulverized state. W. L. Chandler. Nov. 9, 1926.
627,457.—Copper Sulphate, process. Huttenwerke Tempelhof A. Meyer. Jan. 11, 1927.

627,286.-Enameled products. L. F. Maury

627,286.—Enameted products. L. F. Maury Jan. 8, 1927. 627,320.—Lacquer, Lakes, Paints and Viscous Oil Colors, filuis, process and ap-paratus. A. Pahl. Jan. 10, 1927. 627,427.—Treating Cellulose Derivatives, improvement in. H. Dreyfus. Dec. 27, 1927.

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627,437.—Sizes and Coatings—Resistant to water, for leather, paper, wood, textiles, etc. A. Jeremias. Dec. 27, 1927.
627,300.—Oil from Oleaginous Substances, apparatus for obtaining. F. Krupp Grusonwerk A. G. Jan. 8, 1927.
627,406.—Centrifugal Machines, improvement in operation of. F. Grimble, M. M. Caird and E. Coombs. Dec. 8, 1926.
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ISSUED JUNE 16, 1927
627,003.— Granular Calcium Nitrate.
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627,019—Diamino-benzoyl-o-benzoic Acids
The Newport Co., Dec 31, 1936.
627,091.—Sodium Aluminate. Aluminum
Co. of America. Jan. 5. 1927.
627,216.—Sulphuric Acid. Metallbank
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1926. —Fusible Enamel, Glass etc. Coatings. A. Pahl. Dec. 31, 1926. 627,009.—Chrome Colors of Triarylmethane Series. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Dec. 31, 1926.

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31, 1926.
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626,995.—Filter Screen. A. Pahl. Dec, 31, 1926.

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NO METHANOL DIVIDEND

Holzverkohlungsindustrie A. G., of Constance, which with Verein fuer Chemische Industrie, Frankfurt on Main, controls local production of wood dstillation methanol, declines to pay dividends on 1926-27 business. Although it showed a clear profit of marks 736,000, which with marks 524,000 clear profits on 1925-26 operations, also without dividend, the sum of marks 1,260,-000 is assigned to cover special amortizations.

Considerable interest attaches to the progress of Holzverkohlungsindustrie against competition with the German Dye Trust, producing synthetic methanol. The stock exchange quotation of Holzverkohlung has been somewhat alarming to shareholders, and despite a recent rally, it has fallen again to 70 percent. Rumors persist that the two wood distillation concerns may unite their resources against I. G. competition, but no actual progress is reported from negotiations for this purpose.

Application has been filed with the Custom Bureau, Treasury Department, alleging the dumping of phosphate on the American market from Morocco. An investigation will be made.

PARAFFINE ELECTION

Stockholders of Paraffine Companies, Inc. held the annual meeting at San Francisco Aug. 11. Executive vice-president R. S. Shainwald reported that the earnings of \$2,183,508 were the best in the history of the organization, showing a gain over those of the previous year of about 11 per cent. During the year the concern changed its financial structure materially, having retired its preferred stock and called all but \$615,000 in first mortgage bonds.

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WANTED: Thoroughly experienced plant executive for production of aniline azo dyes and intermediates on a large scale. Permanent connection with opportunity for development. Submit qualifications as well as previous experience, as well as salary wanted. All replies treated in absolute confidence. BOX 729, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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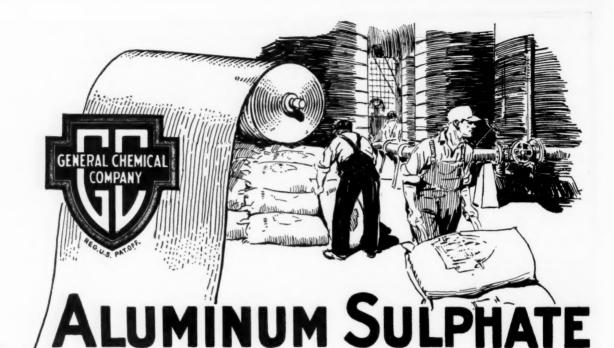
He strolls out into the plant with the foreman whose overalls dyed with Indigo (synthetically made with Metallie Sodium, Sodium Cyanide and Formaldehyde) attire him properly for his work; the pearl buttons thereon in keeping with the quality of the overalls probably were bleached with $R\&H~100\,Vol.~Hydrogen$ Peroxide. Other plant workers are equipped with rubber gloves which were manufactured presumably with the aid of R&H Accelerators and Rubber Chemicals.

The motor parts of the machines under inspection were case-hardened with Cyanide Chloride Mixture, after the parts not to be hardened had been protected by plating them with Copper Cyanide and Cyanegg. The manufacture of the castings was facilitated by the use of R&H Parting Powder "Berco" Brand. The magneto of the motor is equipped with Platinum Tipped Contact Points. The Cutting Oils used in plant operations were disinfected with PAC Formaldehyde.

R & H Ceramic Materials probably were used in the enamel on the shades focusing light upon the machines. And in instant readiness to bar fire's destructive path are fire extinguishers filled with a Chloroform and Carbon Tetrachloride mixture.



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